

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
DISTRICT OF NEVADA**

ORACLE USA, INC., et al.,

**Plaintiffs,**

V.

## RIMINI STREET, INC., et al.,

### Defendants.

CASE NO. 2:10-CV-00106-LRH-VCF

[PROPOSED] ORDER GRANTING  
RIMINI'S MOTION TO ENFORCE  
THE COURT'S ORDERS AND  
JUDGMENT SEPARATING *RIMINI I*  
FROM *RIMINI II*

## [PROPOSED] ORDER

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that Rimini Street, Inc.'s Motion to Enforce the Court's Orders and Judgment Separating *Rimini I* from *Rimini II* is GRANTED.

In this case (*Rimini I*), Rimini’s support processes were litigated at summary judgment and trial, and the final judgment was affirmed on appeal by the Ninth Circuit. Rimini has represented that it no longer engages in the practices adjudicated in *Rimini I*. See ECF No. 905-1 ¶¶ 3, 5 (“Rimini’s current support processes for PeopleSoft do not rely on the use of any ‘local’ PeopleSoft environments or documentation on Rimini’s computer systems”; instead, they “involve[] remotely accessing a Rimini client’s PeopleSoft environments that Rimini uses to service that client”). This Court has recognized Rimini’s representations that it “no longer engages in the conduct adjudged by the court and jury to infringe” and that it “has changed its business model and support services away from the infringing model.” ECF No. 1049 at 6, 8. Rimini’s current support processes are at issue in a separate lawsuit (*Rimini II*) also pending in this Court.

1       In September 2014, Oracle urged the Court to “limit the [*Rimini I*] trial to Rimini’s old  
 2 support model,” stating that “Rimini’s new support process is not relevant to liability or  
 3 damages in a trial on Rimini’s ‘old’ infringing support model,” and that “any damages related  
 4 to [the revised processes] would be sought in a separate lawsuit.” ECF No. 488 at 8. At an  
 5 October 2014 hearing, Oracle told the Court that Rimini’s “new process isn’t relevant” to  
 6 *Rimini I*, that all “issues” concerning Rimini’s new support model should be “put … in another  
 7 case,” and that the trial should “be limited to” the old processes. ECF No. 508 at 7:17; 8:16–  
 8 20. Magistrate Judge Leen agreed with Oracle and denied Rimini’s request to reopen discovery  
 9 regarding the revised processes. ECF No. 515 at 2–3. Judge Leen also stated that there was no  
 10 basis to use the *Rimini I* proceeding to address “what Rimini is doing now” with the revised  
 11 processes. ECF No. 508 at 25:12–18.

12       After Rimini filed *Rimini II* and sought to consolidate the two proceedings, Oracle  
 13 argued that consolidation should be denied because “[t]he Court has already established a clear  
 14 dividing line between the two cases” and “[c]onsolidation would … require consideration of  
 15 Rimini’s new ‘remote’ support process” that “Judge Leen ruled … is not part of *Rimini I*.” ECF  
 16 No. 594 at 11, 13 & n.6; *see also id.* at 11–12 (urging the Court to enforce the “clear dividing  
 17 line” that Judge Leen established between *Rimini I* and *Rimini II*). The Court denied  
 18 consolidation. ECF No. 669 at 5.

19       Oracle also filed a motion *in limine* to exclude any evidence of the revised processes at  
 20 the *Rimini I* trial. ECF No. 646. Oracle argued that there was a “clear division between” *Rimini I*  
 21 and *Rimini II*, and that Judge Leen’s order denying discovery on the revised processes required  
 22 exclusion of evidence about the revised processes. *Id.* at 4–6. In fact, Oracle insisted that the  
 23 revised processes were “irrelevant” to *Rimini I*, stating that “[t]he legality of the new 2014  
 24 model will be the subject of Rimini’s new lawsuit” and “is not at issue in this trial.” *Id.* at 5.  
 25 The Court excluded all evidence of Rimini’s revised processes from *Rimini I*, ruling that  
 26 “Rimini’s new service support model is not relevant to any claim or issue in [*Rimini I*]” and  
 27 that all “claims, issues, and evidence related to the new support model are being addressed  
 28 solely in [*Rimini II*.]” ECF No. 723 at 3 (emphasis added).

1       On remand from the Ninth Circuit, Oracle represented that it “is not asking now for a  
 2 ruling on the merits of the issues in dispute in *Rimini II*” but rather is asking “for a permanent  
 3 injunction restraining Rimini from continuing to *commit the infringement that this Court and*  
 4 *the jury have already determined to constitute copyright infringement*” in *Rimini I*. ECF  
 5 No. 1117 at 20 n.3 (emphasis added). After Rimini warned that the injunction threatened to  
 6 sweep in issues from *Rimini II* (ECF Nos. 1130, 1159), Oracle insisted that the injunction was  
 7 intended to “just track[] the scope of the infringing conduct” adjudicated in *Rimini I* (ECF  
 8 No. 1158 at 30:16–17). Oracle also represented that “Rimini *only* would be barred from doing  
 9 things that it purportedly is no longer doing,” and that the injunction was narrowly “tailored”  
 10 to only “prevent future occurrences of the conduct *adjudged to constitute copyright*  
 11 *infringement in this case [i.e., Rimini I].*” ECF No. 1117 at 18, 23 (emphases added).

12       In granting Oracle’s renewed motion for an injunction, this Court stated that Oracle was  
 13 “seek[ing] to enjoin *only acts that have already been determined to be unlawful*, and which  
 14 have been affirmed on appeal.” ECF No. 1164 at 9 (emphasis added). The Court then entered  
 15 the injunction. ECF No. 1166.

16       The Court’s previous orders separating *Rimini I* and *Rimini II* constitute the law of this  
 17 case, and are incorporated into the judgment and injunction. Accordingly,

18       IT IS FURTHER ORDERED THAT any contempt proceedings in *Rimini I* will be  
 19 limited to conduct previously adjudicated to be infringing in *Rimini I*, or conduct that Oracle  
 20 proves is not more than colorably different therefrom.

21       IT IS SO ORDERED.

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 23 DATED: \_\_\_\_\_, 2020

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Hon. Larry R. Hicks  
 United States District Judge

## **CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE**

I hereby certify that on this date, I caused to be electronically uploaded a true and correct copy in Adobe “pdf” format of the above document to the United States District Court’s Case Management and Electronic Case Filing (CM/ECF) system. After the electronic filing of a document, service is deemed complete upon transmission of the Notice of Electronic Filing (“NEF”) to the registered CM/ECF users. All counsel of record are registered users.

Dated: April 2, 2020

## GIBSON, DUNN & CRUTCHER LLP

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